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DESCRIPTIONS OF TWO NEW SPECIES OF CERION.

BY H. A. PILSBRY AND E. G. VANATTA.

Cerion Fordii P. & V. Figs. 1, 2.

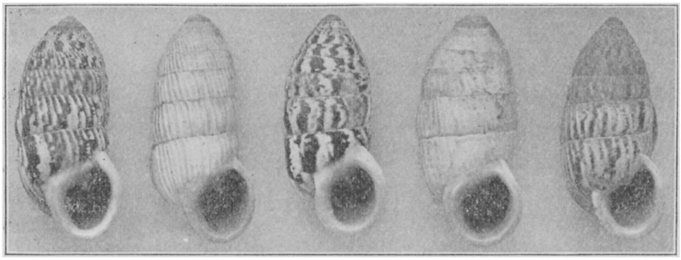

Fig. 1. Fig. 2. Fig. 3. Fig. 4. Fig. 5.

Shell cylindrical, the latter three whorls of equal diameter, those earlier forming a rather short, obtuse cone. Whorls 10 to 10½, earlier two white, smooth, the following finely striated, striæ or riblets evenly spaced though of variable closeness, in number 32 to 45 on the last or next to last whorl, not splitting or more numerous on the base of the shell, which is rounded, not compressed; umbilical chink short, subperforate. Color: longitudinally mottled with brown, ochre and snow-white; sometimes uniform white.

Aperture vertical or with the base somewhat advanced; parietal tooth about median, high, long and strong, extending backward about four millimeters. Columellar fold very slight, situated high. Peristome reflexed, its face much thickened; light brown or whitish; parietal wall generally heavily calloused.

Alt. 30, diam. of penult. whorl 12, alt. aperture 12½ mm.

Alt. 27, diam. of penult. whorl 12, alt. aperture 10½ mm.

Alt. 28½, diam. of penult. whorl 11, alt. aperture 11 mm.

Var. **submarmoratum** P. & V. Figs. 3, 4.

Like the type except that it is ribless, smooth with slight growth-wrinkles; sutures a little exserted and seam-like above. White, unicolored or with irregular longitudinal dark fleshy brown stripes and sometimes ochraceous stains. The first post-nepionic whorl of the cone is usually striated. Aperture typical.

Typical *C. Fordii* exactly resembles externally a coarsely sculptured form of *C. Dalli* from Inagua; but it has the internal armature of *Strophiops* or *Maynardia.* It is a coarser, larger shell than *C. eximeum* of Cat Island and New Providence, with far stronger development of peristome and teeth and more interrupted strigation. *C. Fordii* has not the raised ledge across the parietal wall of *C. glans varium,* from New Providence, has stronger peristome and teeth, and is larger.

The pure white form *C. Fordii* resembles *C. abacoense,* but is less stout in the average, has a liver-tinted mouth and lip, and the parietal tooth is notably longer and stronger.

Var. *submarmoratum* is a larger shell than *C. marmoratum,* stouter above, and with a much more developed parietal tooth. It has not the expanded umbilical area of *C. regina eucosmium,* of Turk's Island.

White specimens of this variety are very similar to *C. eleutheræ,* but do not taper gradually as that species, the angle of obliquity of the aperture is different, etc.

Several hundreds of this species were obtained by Mr. John Ford from a barrel of shells from the Bahamas, exact island unfortunately unknown. On comparison with the nearly complete series of *Cerion* in the collection of the Academy it is evident that a new polymorphic species is before us, probably from an island or region of an island hitherto unexplored for this genus. Both the striate and smooth forms occurred either white or strigate, and so far as we can judge in nearly equal numbers. Transition forms are fully represented, though probably 95 per cent. of the specimens are either the one or the other.

Cerion Pillsburyi P. & V. Fig. 5.

Shell tapering subcylindrical, the later three whorls of nearly equal diameter, those above forming a rather long cone, which passes very gradually into the subcylindrical portion; apex very obtuse. Whorls 10 to 10½, the nepionic smooth, next whorl sharply finely striate or smoothish; all succeeding whorls except the last one-half to two, flat and smooth with some growth-lines only; last one-half to two whorls regularly costulate, riblets narrower than the intervals, about one millimeter apart. Base rounded, not compressed; umbilical chink very short, imperforate. White with irregular, interrupted brown or gray-brown streaks.

Aperture vertical; parietal tooth very small, weak and short; columellar fold distinct, extending inward one whorl. Peristome well reflexed, whitish, rather thin or thickened; parietal callus moderate or very thin.

Alt. 29, diam. of last whorl above aperture 11–12; alt. of aperture 11 mm.

Alt. 28½, diam. of last whorl above aperture 11; alt. of aperture 10 mm.

Gun Cay, Bahamas (Dr. Wm. H. Rush, U. S. N.).

The rather long and gradually tapering cone, smooth surface above, the last one or two whorls ribbed, and very small parietal tooth, are the most prominent features of this species. Its resemblance to *C. regina eucosmium* is remarkable; but the small area behind the columellar lip, with short rimation and rounded base, distinguishes it at once from that form. It is superficially not far from some of the Cayman Is. species, but has not the strong and long parietal tooth of those forms.

At the request of Dr. Rush this species is named in honor of Lieutenant-Commander John Elliott Pillsbury, of the U. S. Coast Survey Steamer " Blake."